

Opening Of City Schools Set For Monday Morning; Faculty Members Listed

Formal opening of the Elba City Schools is set for next Monday morning, September 11. Patrons of the school are invited to attend the opening exercises.

Pupils will be registered and classified at the session Monday, with classes scheduled to begin Tuesday morning. Chapel exercises are to be held at 9:45. Following is a list of faculty members for the term as recently announced by Supt. J. C. Dixon:

High School
J. W. Bedwell—Commercial.
Mrs. Roberta Childs—Foreign
Language and Junior English.
P. H. Crigler—Social Science
and Athletics.
J. H. Dey, Jr.—English.
Mrs. Kate Ham—Mathematics.
E. P. Gieger—Vocational Agriculture.
E. P. Peery—Social Science and
English.
Mrs. Mayo Prescott—Librarian
and Seventh Grade.
Miss Jean Richardson—Home
Economics.

W. T. Ward—Science and Athletics.

W. L. Walsh and Miss Velma Patterson—Field Workers in Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics.

Elementary School

Mrs. Sam B. Young.

Mrs. Greil Tillman.

Mrs. Baxter Bryan.

Mrs. Walter Jackson.

Mrs. J. W. Bedwell.

Mrs. Lamar Rainer.

Mrs. Fred Harper.

Miss Lucille Greenbelle.

Mrs. A. C. Dunaway.
Music
Mrs. Annie Laurie Crigler.
Expression
Mrs. Dana Perdue.

GETS PROMOTION

Philip J. Lee, former Elbian, son of the late Moses J. Lee, and Mrs. Annie J. Lee, has been promoted to Assistant General Freight Agent of the A. C. L. Railroad Company, the Charleston and West Carolina Railway Company, the

Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Company, and will have headquarters in Columbia, S. C. The appointment was made effective September 1.

It is stated that Mr. Lee is the youngest man ever to hold this important position with the railroads named. Friends in Elba will be glad to learn of his success.

**MISSION CHAPEL EVENING CLASS
WILL MEET TUESDAY NIGHT**

The vocational evening class at Mission Chapel will meet at the school

building on Tuesday night, September 12, at 7:30 o'clock. This will be a meeting for the men as definite plans will be made for gin days for the community's new look 144 one-variety cotton.

There will also be a discussion in the peanut worms and other seasonal topics that need attention at this time. Visitors are always welcome.

We Do--

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for your patronage.
E TO PLEASE.

Depositors

that your deposits are
are always welcome, be-
a fortune grew from a

if you can only start
regularly. The result
gratifying.
OW!

ICE BANK
G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier

100

SCOUTS ENTERTAINED AT WINNER ROAST—

Mrs. W. H. Coston entertained leaders and members of Elba Scout Troop 13, complimenting her husband, Mercer Rowe, member of Troop 59 of Gadsden, at a delightful winner roast on the lawn of her home on Davis Street Tuesday evening, August 29, at seven o'clock.

The group gathered around the barbecue pit where they cooked the winners and toasted marshmallows. Following their supper hour a delightful program of games and stunts was enjoyed.

Invited for the occasion were Hendrix Jeter, James Ham, John Revel Crook, Charles Walsh, Edward Tucker, Wayne Parker, Billy Walsh, Billy Farris, Robert Whitman, Charles Bryan, Mae Cook, John Frank Lindsey, Roy King, Wayland Dubose, James Crook, Sam Bragg, Harold Tucker, Lamar Rainer, Jr., Edwin Cooper, Billy Pullard, Harry Farris, Kenneth Tuboff, Roger Murphree, Steven William Rowe, Mercer Coston Rowe, the honoree, Albert Patterson, senior patrol leader, Lester Prunson, assistant scoutmaster, and J. A. Carnley, Jr., scoutmaster.

NELL MORROW GIVEN BIRTHDAY PARTY—

On last Saturday evening, little Nell Morrow was honored on her sixth birthday with a party at her home in West Elba. Many games were enjoyed by the guests, then a pretty white birthday cake adorned with six pink candles was cut and served with lemonade to the following:

Maxine and Christine Rushing, Juanita Dorough, Ruthene and Teresa Rhodes, Wilson, Doyle, Ray and Paul Morrow, Frank White, Robert McDowell, A. J. Floyd, Larry Tupper, Monette Hamilton, Betty Joe and Mary Glen Ham, and Mary Nell Morrow. The honoree received many nice little gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Miller, who have been quite ill, have returned to their place of business. Their many friends are glad to see them cut again.

PLEASANT RIDGE NEWS

A large crowd gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Marley Sunday and celebrated the birthday of their son, Johnnie Marley, to Annie Ruth Harper.

Miss Della Sexton is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Jessie Smith.

Mr. Dock Littleton spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Littleton.

Mrs. Lucious Perkins and daughter spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Bunk Goodson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Shiver and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Willis.

Mr. and Mrs. Rich Wilson and family and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bass and children visited Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Goodson Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Rachel and Hilliard Willis spent Wednesday in Ozark.

We are glad to know Mrs. Marlene Kelley is improving after several days illness.

The death of Beauford Goodson brought sorrow to many friends and relatives of this community.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Marley and Edw. Kilevase and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Littleton and Valmer Lee Goodson spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rachel and family.

Mrs. Bennie Frank and Daran Phillips spent the week-end with relatives here.

WANTED—College girls to room and board for Fall and Winter quarters. Very reasonable rates. See or write: Mrs. J. L. Donaldson, 108 West Normal Ave., Troy, Alabama. 1pd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cole and young son of Eufrasia were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ham.

Mrs. Leonard Stamps and daughter, Evelyn, returned to their home in Elba last week after a visit to Elba relatives.

FIDELIS SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS MEETS—

Mrs. Wesley Ham and Miss Eusebia Farris were joint hostesses to the Fidelis Sunday School class on Tuesday evening.

Miss Della Sexton is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Jessie Smith.

Mr. Dock Littleton spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Littleton.

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PINE LEVEL NEWS

We can justly be proud that Mrs. Ozel Dean lives in our community, because when a big rain-tornado starts across her yard, as one did last Tuesday afternoon, she takes a hoe and stops its career, instead of calling for some one else to kill it and maybe let it get lost in the woods.

The snake was found by Nell Williamson, three-year-old niece of Mrs. Dean, and had ten rattles.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smith are rejoicing since last Thursday, when their daughter, Mrs. Troy Tony, and her husband and little daughter, Barbara Jean, came from Arkansas and brought Bonnie, their daughter, who has been staying in Arkansas home. Miss Bonnie has just finished a business course.

A group of girls and boys were (delightfully) entertained Saturday night by Willadean Nelson at a party given in honor of her fourteenth birthday. Games were enjoyed and refreshments were served. Everyone had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bailey and son, Wilton Ray, and Mr. and Mrs. Glen Bailey and son, Leon, were on Bailey evening a trip to the Gulf this week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Helms were happy to have his aged mother and two of his brothers visit them Sunday.

Mrs. Claudia Goodwin spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Bailey and son, Horace Pally, Mrs. W. C. Braswell and Miss Mabel Brunson.

MRS. MASON SUCCEDES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Mrs. Susanna Adams Mason, 74, passed away at her home in Bluff Springs community Sunday afternoon at two o'clock following an illness of three days. Mrs. Mason was born and reared in the county and was one of the community's most highly respected residents.

Scores of friends were deeply grieved at her passing.

Surviving are her husband, Mr. George T. Mason, well known farmer of the county; three children, Mrs. Lulu Whitehurst, Mrs. Mary Sanders, Mr. William M. Mason, and many other relatives.

Puneral services were conducted by Rev. Q. P. Jones at Hopewell Church in Pike County Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Interment was in the Hopewell cemetery.

Active pallbearers were J. M. Dwyer, E. Kelley, Freeman Grant, C. C. Grant, Albert Dwyer, R. L. Andrews, Hayes Pundt and Home had charge of arrangements.

CEMETERY WORKING AT ZION CHAPEL

There will be a cemetery working at Zion Chapel Church on Friday, September 22. All persons interested in this business in the county are urged to be present.

NEGRO BABY DIES

The infant son of Rev. and Mrs. James S. Askew, colored, died August 31, 1939. The body was interred at Evergreen cemetery. Rev. D. T. Patterson officiated at the funeral services.

We wish to thank all our friends, white and colored, for their help and sympathy at the death of our infant son. May God's richest blessings be with you all.

Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Askew.

Friends will be glad to know that Harold English, who was carried to the Enterprise hospital Sunday for an operation, is steadily improving, and trust that he will soon be fully recovered.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the Chestnut Grove School District No. 29, Coffee County, Alabama, on the 28th day of September, 1939, for the purpose of determining whether or not a special tax shall be levied at the rate of thirty (30) cents on each one hundred (\$100.00) dollar's worth of taxable property in Chestnut Grove School District No. 29 in the said County, each tax to be levied and collected annually for public school purposes, within said District of said County, for a period of four (4) years from September 30, 1939. The boundaries of said District are as follows:

Description
All of Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, and 13; East Half of Sections 3 and 10; North Half of North Half of Section 15, SE ¼ of NE ¼, and NE ¼ of SE ¼, Section 15; All of Section 14 except South Half of South Half, Township 7, Range 21, Coffee County, Alabama.

J. A. CARNLEY,
DOVE JOHNSON,
L. F. YOUNG,
FOUNTAIN LEE,
A. J. HARRELL.

Members of County Court of Commissioners, Coffee County, Alabama.

JOHN D. STEWART,
Sheriff of Coffee County, Alabama. a31-9-14-21.

4-H PROJECT SHOW DAY AT ENTERPRISE OCT. 16

Plans are being made for a 4-H Project Show Day at Enterprise October 16 for the purpose of exhibiting the products produced from some of the various crop and livestock projects which are now in operation, according to J. E. Washington, assistant county agent.

Seven hundred 4-H boys have projects, including, logs, calves, poultry, cotton, corn, peanuts, potatoes, orchards, cane and forest.

The objectives of this show are: 1. To let the farm boys observe the types of projects being carried out in the county.

2. To encourage better farm practices.

3. To encourage better quality in crops and livestock.

4. To develop thrift and cooperation among farm boys.

The county and assistant agents are asking the boys to prepare and select the following products to be shown at this show:

1. Purebred boars.

2. Purebred sows and litters.

3. No. 1 and No. 2 market hogs.

4. Five ears of corn.

5. Two stalks of cotton.

6. Peck of peanuts.

7. Peck of potatoes.

8. Three stalks of cane.

9. Hens and chickens.

10. Beef calves.

11. Dairy calves.

Cash prizes will be offered for the best of each of these exhibits.

SINGING CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN DALE COUNTY

The 35th annual session of the Middle Creek sacred harp singing convention will be held with this society at Mableton Church, five miles east of Ozark, on Friday and Saturday, September 15 and 16.

All singers and lovers of good old time gospel singing are invited to come and bring books. Don't forget the time and place. W. C. Lantry, chairman of the convention, makes the announcement that people of the Mableton community are planning to have two full days of good singing.

Miss Gladys Whitman's many friends will be glad to know that she is rapidly recovering from a recent appendix operation at Troy and is now at her home in Elba.

Miss Mary Talbot left Friday for Tallahassee where she will teach this year in the Tallahassee High School.

Mr. and Mrs. John McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Mrs. Etta Flinn, Wayne and Bobby Moore have returned to their homes in Birmingham after a visit with Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Timmerman in Elba.

Miss Ruth Timmerman of Dothan is the guest this week of Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Timmerman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brunson, Misses Lattie and Vivian Harper, Miss Laura Smith, Mr. M. L. Stripling, Miss Kathryn Stroud, Miss June English, Mr. and Mrs. Kline Bentley, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays and Miss Elzie Sellers attended the convention of North Alabama Agents of the Emergency Aid Life Association, the first part of last week at Albertville.

Mrs. J. W. Kendrick and Mrs. Sam Rowe were visitors to Troy Friday.

Miss Elizabeth Young returned last week from a visit to Mrs. Otha Young and family, who are now living in Hopkinsville, Ky.

The farmers are gathering their little bit of cotton in Elba and a letter a few days ago from a blind lady written by her son, typewriter. Of course, there were some mistakes but how she could do it, for some times a blind is hard to pay and we are commended to "good men."

My health is still fairly good and I am truly thankful for it. Don't know where I will go from here. Would like to go toward Elba but may wait till October.

Woodland Grove News

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Barker and family, Milton, Fla., spent the week-end with his brother, Mr. G. T. Barker, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Padgett spent the week-end with her partner, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Plant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Poole and family and Mary Lou Plant spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Walker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Brooks and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brooks and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamie Nolin and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jake Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Walker spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Walker.

Malcolm Plant, James Maddox, Glennie Lee Nolin and Abbie Walker were visitors to Merle Smith's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wiley Martin spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Barker, and family.

Mrs. Della Maddox is spending some time in Andalusia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Culver and Montie Culver spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Green and family.

Mr. Joe Green spent Thursday night with his brother, Mr. Will Green, and family.

Mr. Emmette Poole of Maxwell Field is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Poole and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lummie Plant and son, Johnnie D., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shell Fillingim, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McCollough and Mr. and Mrs. Acie Pencock were visitors to Laurel Hill, Fla., Sunday.

Philip Hamm and Johnny Stonebraker of Gadsden, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hamm, returned to their home Tuesday.

Mrs. F. H. Murphree carried her son, Roger, to a Troy hospital Friday for a tonsil operation.

SCHOOL DAYS MEAN SCHOOL NIGHTS!

Protect those young, healthy Eyes with the Right Light

During the summer months your children have romped in the outdoors. Their eyes are accustomed to very bright light. Now they are back in school—bringing their lessons home for study at night.

Imagine what can happen if these young eyes are forced to work under the average light that is insufficient. Dangerous eye strain is the almost certain result, with faulty vision and the need of glasses only a step behind.

It is true that you need not have a light as bright as the sun for safe seeing, but insufficient light is definitely harmful.

There is nothing complicated or mysterious about light conditioning your home. There should be sufficient light so that the eyes can do their duty without straining them.

Parents, this is squarely your responsibility. Every day delayed may be another day of lasting harm.

PHONE THE ALABAMA WATER SERVICE COMPANY LIGHTING DEPARTMENT AND ASK THE HOME LIGHTING ADVISER TO CALL AND LIGHT CONDITION YOUR HOME WITHOUT OBLIGATION.

Alabama Water Service Co.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CIRCLE BEGINS NEW STUDY—

The Business Women's Circle of the Baptist Missionary Society was delightfully entertained for a mission study program by Miss Carrie Vaughn in her home on Smith Avenue Monday evening.

Dahlias, daisies and other summer blooming flowers were combined in attractive decoration.

The meeting opened with the song, "More About Jesus," followed with prayer by the president.

The first chapter of the new study, "China as Seen Through a College Window," was interestingly presented by Mrs. J. W. Kendrick.

Following a prayer by Mrs. J. A. Timmerman, a short business period was engaged in, at the conclusion of which the meeting was dismissed with prayer by Mrs. Riley Spurlin.

Those present were Mrs. J. A. Timmerman, Mrs. Mary Alice Mays, Mrs. Riley Spurlin, Mrs. Alva Devane, Miss Elzie Sellers, Mrs. Zeddie Rowe, Miss Ruth Timmerman of Dothan, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick and the hostess, Miss Carrie Vaughn.

PINE LEVEL CLUB MEETS

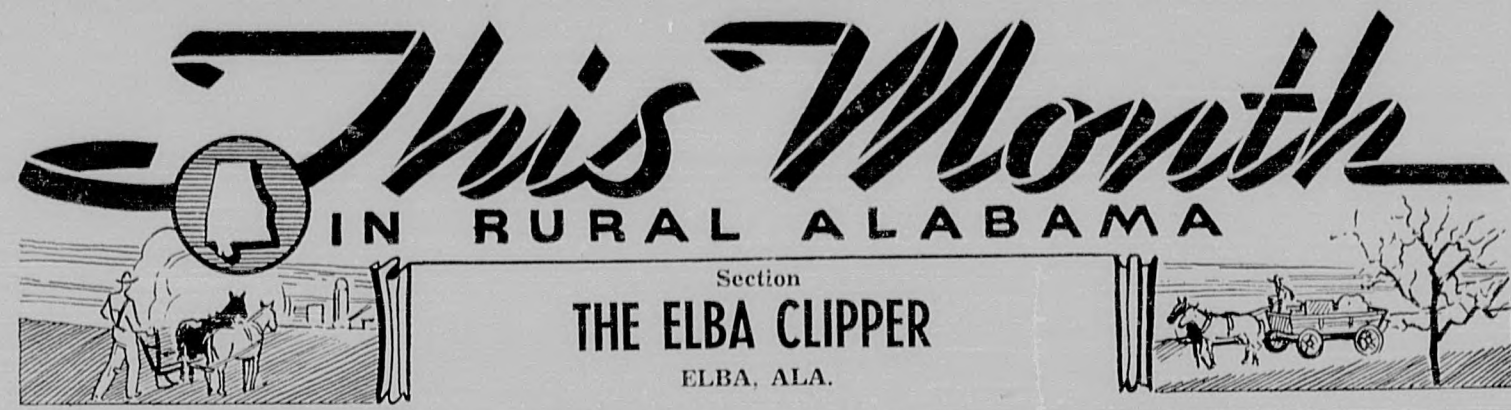
The Pine Level Club met with Mrs. Jack Taylor August 29th and made a dinner start on making her studio couch before noon. When the couch is finished it will be a piece of furniture any of us would be proud to own.

At two-thirty the meeting was called to order by the president. Business items were taken up. Some reported having four kinds of vegetables, peas, okra, vegetable eggs and pepper.

The meeting was turned over to the demonstration agent, Miss Kelly, and she supervised the making of a funeral spray and wreath. Fifteen members were present. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Taylor, to do some more work on her couch.

Mrs. Cora Clark, Reporter.

Old Newspapers in 5c Bunde For Sale at The Clipper Office.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939

Women Find New Frontiers Are Home and Community

By MRS. C. T. BUTLER, President Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs

Longer do we say, "Go west, young man," the community reflects the homes in that community, the county reflects its communities.

Rural organization in Alabama is built around these new frontiers. In the beginning workers who came to help us with our problems found us extremely individualistic. Traveling in rural areas, we found that the rural people were more becomingly and learn ways of making their homes more attractive.

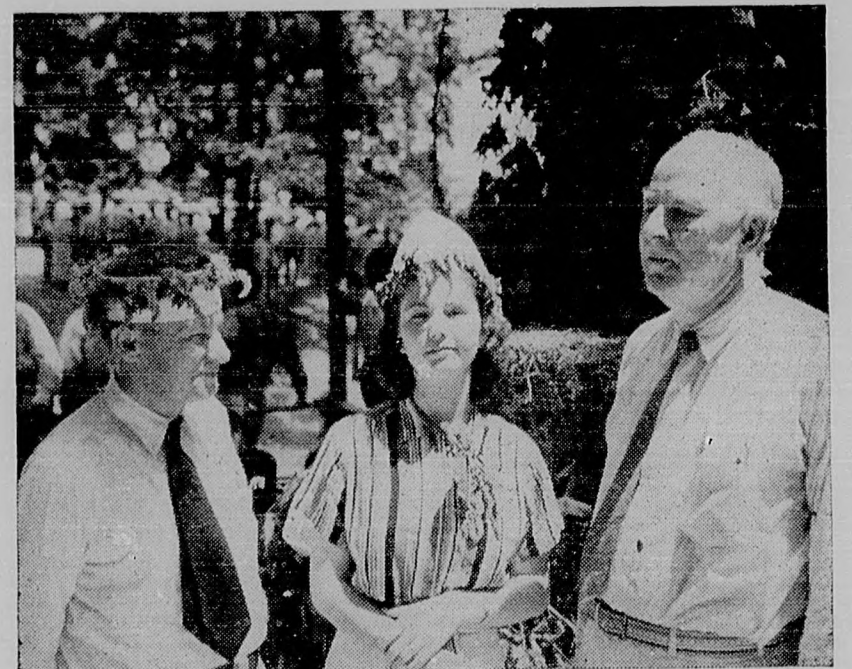
We rural women saw that we could accomplish more in groups and besides we had an opportunity to talk more among ourselves. But in those early days the rural women were not so much interested in their own homes as they are now. They were more interested in the community as a whole.

Not only that but no longer can you spot a rural woman in the city as you could in former years. It has been generally conceded that the farm woman is better dressed than the urban woman of equal economic level. These changes in rural women, as well as changes in rural homes, are results of group action in women's clubs.

In a recent agricultural state in which business, industry and agriculture met together the question was asked, "What has contributed most to our state?" The businessman said banking, roads, politics, etc. The industrialist gave credit to manufacturing and labor. Other things were mentioned but one remark stood out. It was made by a leading citizen. He said, "I believe the change in the status of the farm woman and her development has contributed most to our State. She has come into her own."

Whatever we have accomplished as farm women, or farm men, has been due to cooperation and good leadership. Good leadership is built on the common interest of a community situation. I believe the greatest need in the development of a community organization is a closer understanding on the part of all members of farm families of the problems that arise. The Farm Bureau, the home demonstration clubs, 4-H clubs and other rural organizations should work in closer relationship to create a better understanding. We should plan more meetings together, use more panel discussions and forum programs. The more we work and play together the better we understand each other.

As we think of our accomplishments of the past quarter century in behalf of the farm women of Alabama, we want to thank the men for their fine cooperative spirit and hope that they will continue to give us support. We, the farm women, in turn pledge whole-hearted loyal support in helping to make the rural homes in our communities, States and Nation happier, more contented and peaceful places in which to live.



Shown above are principals in the recent Kudzu Festival held at Camp Hill, Tallapoosa County, when the old "perch vine" was honored. Left to right are King R. Y. Bailey, regional agronomist of the Soil Conservation Service; Kudzu Queen Dorothy Welch, attractive Liberty 4-H girl of Pike County; and H. H. Bennett, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, chief speaker at the lambing.

Prosperity Is Dependent Upon Balance of Agriculture, Industry And Labor, Says Director Davis

By F. O. DAVIS, Director Alabama Extension Service

ONE and a half centuries ago this year George Washington became the first President of the United States. When he arose to deliver his inaugural address he was faced by an audience composed largely of farmers. A farmer army, under his leadership, had recently prepared the way for the new nation by winning the Revolutionary War. New York City, in which the historic inauguration occurred, had a population of 30,000, many of whom were farmers as well as business men. George Washington himself was a farmer who farmed, invested, and did other things for the good of American agriculture.

The young nation rocked along in a normal manner until it became involved in the War of 1812. This war brought to light the fact that this nation of farmers was not a self-sufficient nation in time of war. To make it so Congress enacted a law for the protection of infant industries, to nurture them into successful businesses for future needs in time of either war or peace. This was done by keeping foreign goods out and by enabling domestic manufacturers to sell their products for higher prices. Among the wise men of that day to earn against probable abuses of the tariff was Thomas Jefferson. Although he consented to it as an emergency he foresaw great injustice in it.

Then came the development of steam power and machinery which provided for big volume production in industry at a low cost per unit. With the combination of increased efficiency in production and a protective tariff to lift prices industry was well equipped to get ahead of agriculture which it did.

It also got ahead of labor because labor's relative purchasing power continued to decline. Wages were low, working hours long, and prices of products bought by labor were relatively high.

Labor responded by organizing unions, the primary objective of which was higher wages. Under existing conditions this action on the part of labor was logical and proper. It appeared to be the only course available to meet the price situation.

In this way labor, too, got ahead of agriculture. (Continued on Page Four)

Misses Dorothy Murphree and Maggie Dean Clark returned Friday from a pleasant visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Boyd in Enterprise.



The part that businessmen can play in improving farm conditions is clearly evident in Lawrence County. Last year the Citizen's Bank sponsored a crimson clover project of 1-11 club and FFA boys. That this clover made outstanding growth is evident from the above pictures. Shown at top is the clover on the farm of C. C. Hill, Route 2, Moulton, with J. E. Lee, vocational teacher, Robert Henderson, Lonnie C. Hill and Eugene Hill standing in it. Below is a group of 1-11 boys of Mount Hope in another field of the fine clover.

Weekly Newspapers of Alabama Give Attention to Agriculture In Comments on Farm Problems

FERTILIZING FISH PONDS

The fertilizing of private fish ponds may be beneficial but we do not believe it is necessary, for the present year at least, to fertilize the lakes and streams of this county. Too after ten of the farmers' high grade and expensive fertilizers have been washed into the various streams and lakes and if the fertilizing of waters has the advantages which its sponsors claim, there should soon be some good fishing in these regions.—The Clarke County Democrat.

EXTRA BED PROGRAM

An article in the farm section this week is headed "Extra Bed Program Launched in Alabama." It used to be that farm homes always had an extra bed. They had to do away with them to keep their city relatives from roosting in them all summer.—Jasper Advertiser

WINTER COVER CROPS

It looks as though Dale County farmers will be forced to double and treble their winter cover crops this year. The long period of rain has leached the sandy soil and much of the fertility of our lands has been lost. Cover crops over our farm lands this fall and winter, will go a long way to restoring their lost fertility.—The Southern Star

FAIR SHARE OF INCOME

Farmers of this country do not receive their share of the national income; regardless of the cause the condition is unhealthy and should be remedied.—The Chambers County News

TAKE NO HOLIDAYS

The cow, the sow and the hen work in rainy weather as well as fair weather. They take no holidays.

Farmers who raise their own vegetables, produce their milk and butter and eggs do not have to buy vitamins from a drug store.

The worth of Blount County will be doubled when the idle land is all utilized for pasture and woodland.—Southern Democrat

HE NEEDS LIVESTOCK

The farmer who put up the sign "Don't walk on the grass, my cotton is under it" will probably wish that he had used the grass to graze stock on when time comes to market the cotton.—The Greenville Advocate

GOOD PASTURES NEEDED

Alabama with its fine grazing lands in many parts of the State and long pasture seasons possesses advantages as a cattle raising state that should be taken advantage of by our farmers. Only a few are doing so, however.

Prior to 1916, Walker Counties had the cattle tick as an excuse for not raising pure bred cattle, and it was a good excuse. Purebred cattle couldn't live in this tick infested region. They would die of cattle fever like poisoned rats.

In 1916 the cattle tick was eradicated in Walker, and what is the excuse now? Lack of good pastures. Walker County farmers should consult the county agent about pastures, about what to sow and how to establish a good pasture.—The Mountain Eagle

Health Problems of 307 Coffee County FSA Families Are Taken Care of by Medical Organization

NOTE: Because of the interest and because it may point the way to better medical service for rural Alabamians, we present this article by Dr. E. L. Gibson, Enterprise, written especially for This Month in Rural Alabama.

BY E. L. GIBSON, M. D.

THE Farm Security Administration had been long organized in Coffee County before V. L. MacArthur and other authorities of the organization realized that the rehabilitation of farmers could not be fully achieved until some means of rehabilitating them physically was provided.

The Farm Security Administration offered these people a solution to their financial problem, making it possible for them to obtain the necessities; and at the same time offering to them a higher standard of living conditions. All of this meant much to these farmers, but there was still the problem of medical care that remained unsolved. Many of these people were handicapped physically by chronic ailments and diseases, to the extent that they were unable to do their work as it should be done. Despite the fact that they were in much better condition financially than they were before the government took charge, they were not able to meet a large doctor's or hospital bill.

In an effort to reach a solution to this problem, a medical representative of the Farm Security Administration came down to Coffee County. After a number of conferences with the officials of the County Medical Society, a plan was devised whereby medical and hospital care would be made available for the clients of the Farm Security Administration for a nominal annual charge. The doctors of the County Medical Society agreed to do the work on a minimum fee basis.

An organization was set up, known as the Coffee County Health Association. In each farmer's budget was included a loan of from eighteen to thirty dollars, depending on the size of the family, which was put into a medical and hospital fund. It was decided that the administrative expenses of the Association should not exceed five percent of the fund. After deducting this, the remainder was then divided into two parts: two-thirds for medical care; one-third for hospital care.

Both the medical and the hospital funds were divided into 12 equal parts, in order that the bills might be presented and paid monthly. If the bills presented exceeded the amount of the monthly allotment, the money would be pre-arranged. If, during any month, the bills were less than the allotment, the remainder was held in the funds until the end of the year. At that time, it would be used to apply on the bills that had not been settled in full.

During 1938, the first year of our organization, 307 families, with 1,450 persons were included under this plan; 918 visits were made to the homes; 1,717 visits were made to the offices of the doctors; 913 received medical care; and 73 persons received hospital treatment. During 1939, there are 570 families, with approximately 2,800 in these families.

Until recently, the medical profession has frowned upon contract practice, and even now many of its members are averse in their opposition to any such plan. The members of the Coffee County Medical Society realized that this

plan was nothing more nor less than contract practice, but they considered it an experiment. If it was successful, it would be vastly beneficial to the farmers participating, and would be of help to the doctors.

The problem of medical and hospital care for the low-income farmer is of vital importance to the South. In the past ten years, the economic status of the tenant farmer has been such that only emergency sickness received the benefit of medical attention; and when such conditions arose, the doctor either had to perform his services free or was very inadequately remunerated. Under these circumstances, these people were naturally below par physically, and definitely handicapped by their physical condition.

Only one year of this pre-payment medical and hospital care plan has done much to improve the health of these people. Cooperating with the doctors, the county nurses have visited in the homes, instructing these people how to maintain sanitary conditions, in order that many of the dangers of disease spreading might be eliminated. Too, they have vaccinated and inoculated these people.

All of these efforts to raise the standard of physical fitness of these Farm Security Administration clients have been welcomed by the clients themselves. We cannot say that we have had one hundred percent cooperation from them, but that was not expected. Some will call the doctor unnecessarily, and in other ways abuse the privileges of the Association; but the majority of them are appreciative of the benefits derived from the plan, and are eager to cooperate in an effort to make it successful.

We believe that this second year will prove the feasibility of continuing this Association. The exigency of the need of some such plan is felt by the officials of the Farm Security Administration and the doctors. By a union of their efforts, and the full cooperation of the clients, we feel that the outlook for the success of the plan is bright.

Legume Believer

Isaac Gwin, Demopolis, Marengo County, has found a way to grow plenty of corn to feed his mules and to have some for sale. He also has found a way to average 650 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

How does he do it? The answer is simple. He plants an average of 350 to 400 acres of winter legumes each fall and then uses a good fertilizer under his cotton.

"Since Mr. Gwin started planting Austrian winter peas in 1931 he has increased his cotton and cotton production until he now averages about 650 pounds of lint cotton and about 30 bushels of corn per acre," writes County Agent F. M. Jones. "Before he started growing legumes he was producing an average of about 300 to 325 pounds of lint cotton and about 15 bushels of corn."

Mr. Gwin follows legumes with both corn and cotton. He fertilizes his cotton with about 400 pounds of 6-4-4 following legumes and does not side-dress. He uses no fertilizer for corn other than the legume crop.

Cotton Season Provokes Interest in Bed Program

COME cotton picking time, rural women of Alabama will go to work on the second year of mattress making, a project that, strange to say, has put cotton mattresses in homes that have never before had them.

Last year home demonstration club members in every county in Alabama went to training schools conducted by home demonstration agents, learned how to make a mattress, and then went back home to show their neighbors how to make a comfortable mattress for four to six dollars.

At the end of the year, 17,200 mattresses, each averaging 45 pounds of cotton, had been made by farm and rural families of the State. Etta McGaugh, State home demonstration agent, said so many requests have been received by the county home agents for a continuation of this campaign that it will be continued this year.

But more has been added to it this year. An extra bed program has been started under the leadership of Nell Pickens, home management specialist of the State Extension Service. Home agents have been holding leadership schools and instruction classes to teach women how to make studio couches—in other words, laying the ground work for an extra bed program for rural homes of the State.

Many Alabama rural homes are crowded and have to use the living room as a combination living room and bedroom. The day bed gives this room a living room appearance and also furnishes extra sleeping facilities. Every family needs to develop fine family life. The living room is the center of family life. Here is the reading, music, and recreation area for the family.

"Mrs. A. L. McWilliams, Red Rock home demonstration club leader in Colbert County, said that when she made an inner spring mattress for her own use that it started the work in her county and that 200 mattresses were made there last fall. She feels that more interest will be seen this fall in the mattress work because their home demonstration club women have had a year to plan for these better beds.

"In Bullock County a home demonstration club woman who made three mattresses says, 'These are the best mattresses that I have had in my home during the 30 years that I have been a housekeeper. It is my intention this fall to make three more mattresses—thus giving a good mattress to each bed in the home.' This is the intention of many more farm women this fall. Special emphasis will be given the making of an extra bed for the family and work will also be combined in making cotton mattresses when needed.

"In Conecuh County, Miss Vivian Waters, the home demonstration agent, says that the fine workmanship done by the home demonstration club women in making mattresses has been a real source of pride to all in the county. Again, the home demonstration program has answered a practical problem in homemaking for the Alabama farm women.

"Through the fine home demonstration leadership program conducted in Pickens County 197 mattresses were made. Mrs. T. H. Martin, president of the Hargrove home demonstration club of 18 members, reports that their club made 47 mattresses last fall and winter. They had all day community meetings and combined work and play. As

a result of this cooperative work Hargrove community life had been further developed and the people are able to work together to a greater degree in problems of mutual interest. In the Dancy-Cochran club Mrs. H. B. Hanson, in reporting the mattress demonstration, says 'My husband liked the mattress so well that he kept the bed torn up, and my floor tracked up, showing that mattress to everyone that came along.'

"Elmore County went into the mattress making business in a big way and made 543 mattresses. Mrs. Lida Jones, home demonstration agent, says that these farm families estimate that they saved about \$4,000.00.

"More and more farm families are seeing the value and need of living at home in its broader aspect. The making of cotton mattresses, studio couches, day beds, and re-upholstery of all furniture, is just another way Alabama farm families are using cotton that is grown at home to make rural life richer," says Miss McGaugh.

Recipe for Fall

Cottage cheese made from the curd of milk is not only valuable as a food but it can be used freely in cooking to make other delicious and appetizing dishes.

Much of the protein of whole milk is retained in cottage cheese; thus, it is a good source of this important body-building material. The following recipes for dishes which the whole family will enjoy are suggested:

Cottage-Cheese Casserole
¾ cup of medium white sauce
2 cups cottage cheese
3 eggs
½ teaspoon of salt
Add the white sauce to the well-beaten eggs. Add the salt and stir in the cottage cheese. Turn the mixture into a buttered casserole placed in a pan of hot water, and bake it in a moderate oven for 45 to 60 minutes. This makes approximately six servings.

Cottage-Cheese Soup
4 tablespoons of butter
1 tablespoon of grated onion
4 cups of milk
4 tablespoons of flour
½ teaspoon of salt
2 cups of cottage cheese
Heat the butter and cook the onion in it until the onion is transparent. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, salt, and milk. Add the cheese to the hot sauce and stir it until well blended. Serve the soup within 15 minutes. This serves six or seven persons.

Dry Cleaning

Home demonstration club lessons held this year have been very helpful to the club women in our community, but the lessons on dry cleaning came just at the right time to be most helpful.

This lesson was held in April and all of the winter clothes were ready to be cleaned and stored for the summer. Two regular community dry cleaning half days were held where anyone who wanted to could bring garments in for the cleaning necessary. As a result of this effort, 53 garments were cleaned at a saving of \$24.75.

Mrs. Dewey Hataway, Kinston, Ala.



Pretty soon women in every county of Alabama will begin the second year of a mattress making campaign. Shown above is Pauline Holland, home demonstration agent in Blount County, with a group of women of that county and a mattress they made during last fall's campaign. Home agents in all counties are laying plans for more and more mattresses this year with home grown cotton.

Women Help Increase Income Through Curb Market Sales Of Many Farm-Home Products

By ETNA MCGAUGH
State Home Demonstration Agent

EVERY day is pay day for the farm family who lives at home. Farm families in Alabama are realizing this fact and are planting year around gardens, canning according to a budget, producing ample poultry, dairy products and meat for home use. In addition, surpluses are being converted into cash by marketing at the 16 curb markets located throughout the State. In June alone farm families realized \$40,589.17 for the surplus products from the garden, orchard, dairy and poultry flock. The sales from January 1, 1939, show that \$179,515.40 was made by sellers on the various curb markets.

In Roanoke, Ala., in Randolph County, through the cooperation of the Lions Club and other groups a \$250.00 curb market was constructed for the use of the curb market. The fine cooperation of all these groups, both urban and rural, has resulted in developing a fine outlet for surplus farm products for the rural people, as well as provided a high standard product for the Roanoke consumer. In discussing the market in Randolph County, Mrs. L. H. Gross of Roanoke, Route 3, says "On the 14th of March, 1939, I joined the curb market at Roanoke, and I call it my lucky day. Because it gives me a small income that I never had before. Up-to-date I've sold \$140.20. I specialize in fryers, cured ham, vegetables, dried fruits, canned products and cakes. I've made several improvements in my kitchen, bought rugs, some furniture, an oil stove, and a spring outfit. I feel like the curb market is a life saver to me."

Mrs. Warren Harlin, Roanoke, Ala., Route 2, another member of the curb market group in Randolph County says, "Cotton may be king of the South's farms, but meat is king of the Harlin's farm. Why shouldn't it be? It pays for shoes, clothes and fees for three high school girls, the wage hand depends on it for his pay, and even the old kitchen shines because of the meat sold at the curb market." Mrs. Harlin sells sliced ham, bacon, ribs, fresh sausage and dressed poultry. Although the majority of her sales are from meat products, fresh vegetables are responsible for a part of the \$322.31 sales made in about a year's time.

And market sales are building a home for Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dunn, North-

port, Ala. Mrs. Dunn sells her products in the Tusculum curb market. She finds that cut flowers along with her surplus vegetables have been the best money maker for her. This spring her flower sales have brought in about \$170.35. As her sales accumulate she is drawing nearer her ambition to build a new home on a recently purchased farm.

On July 11, 1939, the curb market in Madison County had its largest sales for a day. Two hundred sixty-five dollars and forty-six cents was taken in for surplus farm products. This extra cash, purchased necessities as well as many extras for these families.

The Montgomery County curb market has grown from 12 market tables on the side walk into a big business, occupying a city lot with a well equipped market, which meets regulations as to sanitation and order. The 147 farm families who sell on this market now conduct a modern efficient business and can not be compared to its beginning in 1927, with only 12 farmers selling on the market. The products are as varied as the interests of the farm people. Cut flowers of all kinds, garden products, fresh eggs and poultry, fruits, handicrafts, cakes, breads, butter, nuts, watermelons, are all to be found at the curb market. These curb market sellers have found that products of a good quality sell themselves. A better understanding of both rural and urban problems has resulted from the fine associations with city and country people. More and more the farm women who are availing themselves of the opportunity to use the curb market program in the State are saying as Secretary H. C. Wallace, "that the cooperative way of life must prevail."

Many farm families' lives have been enriched and their standard of living improved through the opportunity to sell on a curb market—products which otherwise would have been lost, due to no market. Farm families in 16 counties in the State are \$179,515.40 better off because of the curb market program sponsored by the Alabama Extension Service.

Farmers and their families make up approximately 24 per cent of the total population, but they receive only 11 per cent of the national income.



The part of businessmen can play in improving farm conditions is clearly evident in Lawrence County. Last year the Citizens Bank sponsored a crimson clover project of 4-H club and FFA boys. That this clover made outstanding growth is evident from the above pictures. Shown at top is the clover on the farm of C. C. Hill, Route 2, Moulton, with J. E. Lee, vocational teacher, Robert Henderson, Lonnie Cook and Eugene Hill standing in it. Below is a group of 4-H boys of Mount Hope in another field of the fine clover.

Weekly Newspapers of Alabama Give Attention to Agriculture In Comments on Farm Problems

FERTILIZING FISH PONDS

The fertilizing of private fish ponds may be beneficial but we do not believe it is necessary, for the present year at least, to fertilize the lakes and streams of this county. Ten after ten of the farmers' high grade and expensive fertilizers have been washed into the various streams and lakes and if the fertilizing of waters has the advantages which its sponsors claim, there should soon be some good fishing in these regions.—The Clarke County Democrat.

EXTRA BED PROGRAM

An article in the farm section this week is headed "Extra Bed Program Launched in Alabama." It used to be that farm homes always had an extra bed. They had to do away with them to keep their city relatives from roosting in them all summer.—Jasper Advertiser

WINTER COVER CROPS

It looks as though Dale County farmers will be forced to double and trouble their winter cover crops this year. The long period of rain has leached the sandy soil and much of the fertility of our lands has been lost. Cover crops over our farm lands this Fall and Winter, will go a long way to restoring their lost fertility.—The Southern Star

FAIR SHARE OF INCOME

Farmers of this country do not receive their share of the national income; regardless of the cause the condition is unhealthy and should be remedied.—The Chambers County News

TAKE NO HOLIDAYS

The cow, the sow and the hen work in rainy weather as well as fair weather. They take no holidays. Farmers who raise their own vegetables, produce their milk and butter and eggs do not have to buy vitamins from a drug store. The wealth of Blount County will be doubled when the idle land is all utilized for pasture and woodland.—Southern Democrat

HE NEEDS LIVESTOCK

The farmer who put up the sign "Don't walk on the grass, my cotton is under it" will probably wish that he had used the grass to graze stock on when time comes to market the cotton.—The Greenville Advocate

GOOD PASTURES NEEDED

Alabama with its fine grazing lands in many parts of the State and long pasture seasons possesses advantages as a cattle raising state that should be taken advantage of by our farmers. Only a few are doing so, however.

Prior to 1916, Walker Countians had the cattle tick as an excuse for not raising pure bred cattle, and it was a good excuse. Purebred cattle couldn't live in this tick infested region. They would die of cattle fever like poisoned rats.

In 1916 the cattle tick was eradicated in Walker, and what is the excuse now? Lack of good pastures. Walker County farmers should consult the county agent about pastures, about what to sow and how to establish a good pasture.—The Mountain Eagle

Health Problems of 307 Coffee County FSA Families Are Taken Care of by Medical Organization

NOTE: Because of the interest and because it may point the way to better medical service for rural Alabamians, we present this article by Dr. E. L. Gibson, Enterprise, written especially for this month in Rural Alabama.

THE Farm Security Administration had been long organized in Coffee County before W. L. MacArthur and other authorities of the organization realized that the rehabilitation of farmers could not be fully achieved until some means of rehabilitating them physically was provided.

The Farm Security Administration offered these people a solution to their financial problem, making it possible for them to obtain the necessities and at the same time offering to them a higher standard of living conditions. All of this meant much to these farmers, but there was still the problem of medical care that remained unsolved. Many of these people were handicapped physically by chronic ailments and diseases, to the extent that they were unable to do their work as it should be done. Despite the fact that they were in much better condition financially than they were before the government took charge, they were not able to meet a large doctor's or hospital bill.

In an effort to reach a solution to this problem, a medical representative of the Farm Security Administration came down to Coffee County. After a number of conferences with the officials of the County Medical Society, a plan was devised whereby medical and hospital care would be made available for the clients of the Farm Security Administration for a nominal annual charge. The doctors of the County Medical Society agreed to do the work on a minimum fee basis.

An organization was set up, known as the Coffee County Health Association. In each farmer's budget was included a loan of from eighteen to thirty dollars, depending on the size of the family, which was put into a medical and hospital fund. It was decided that the administrative expenses of the Association should not exceed five percent of the fund. After deducting this, the remainder was then divided into two parts: two-thirds for medical care; one-third for hospital care.

Both the medical and the hospital funds were divided into 12 equal parts, in order that the bills might be presented and paid monthly. If the bills presented exceeded the amount of the monthly allotment, the money would be prorated. If, during any month, the bills were less than the allotment, the remainder was held in the funds until the end of the year. At that time, it would be used to apply on the bills that had not been settled in full.

During 1938, the first year of our organization, 307 families, with 1,650 persons, were included under this plan; 918 visits were made to the homes; 1,717 visits were made to the offices of the doctors. Purebred cattle couldn't live in this tick infested region. They would die of cattle fever like poisoned rats.

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plan was nothing more nor less than contract practice, but they considered it as an experiment. If it was successful, it would be vastly beneficial to the farmers participating, and would be of help to the doctors.

The problem of medical and hospital care for the low-income farmer is of vital importance to the South. In the past ten years, the economic status of the tenant farmer has been such that only emergency sickness received the benefit of medical attention; and when such conditions arose, the doctor either had to perform his services free or was very inadequately remunerated. Under these circumstances, these people were naturally below par physically, and definitely handicapped by their physical condition.

Only one year of this pre-payment medical and hospital care plan has done much to improve the health of these people. Cooperating with the doctors, the county nurses have visited in the homes, instructing these people how to maintain sanitary conditions, in order that many of the dangers of disease spreading might be eliminated. Too, they have vaccinated and inoculated these people.

All of these efforts to raise the standard of physical fitness of these Farm Security Administration clients have been welcomed by the clients themselves. We cannot say that we have had one hundred percent cooperation from them, but that was not expected. Some will call the doctor unnecessarily, and in other ways abuse the privileges of the Association; but the majority of them are appreciative of the benefits derived from the plan, and are eager to cooperate in an effort to make it successful.

We believe that this second year will prove the feasibility of continuing this Association. The exigency of the need of some such plan is felt by the officials of the Farm Security Administration and the doctors. By a union of their efforts, and the full cooperation of the clients, we feel that the outlook for the success of the plan is bright.

Legume Believer

Rodae Gwin, Demopolis, Marengo County, has found a way to grow plenty of corn to feed his mules and to have some for sale. He also has found a way to average 650 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

How does he do it? The answer is simple. He plants an average of 350 to 400 acres of winter legumes each fall and then uses a good fertilizer under his corn.

"Since Mr. Gwin started planting Austrian winter peas in 1931 he has increased his cotton and cotton production until he now averages about 650 pounds of lint cotton and about 30 bushels of corn per acre," writes County Agent F. M. Jones. "Before he started growing legumes he was producing an average of about 300 to 325 pounds of lint cotton and about 15 bushels of corn."

Mr. Gwin follows legumes with both corn and cotton. He fertilizes his cotton with about 400 pounds of 6-8-4 following legumes and does not side-dress. He uses no fertilizer for corn other than the legume crop.

Cotton Season Provokes Interest in Bed Program

COME cotton picking time, rural women of Alabama will go to work on the second year of mattress making, a project that, strange to say, has put cotton mattresses in homes that have never before had them.

Last year home demonstration club members in every county in Alabama went to training schools conducted by home demonstration agents, learned how to make a mattress, and then went back home to show their neighbors how to make a comfortable mattress for four to six dollars.

At the end of the year, 17,260 mattresses, each averaging 45 pounds of cotton, had been made by farm and rural families of the State. Etna McGough, State home demonstration agent, said so many requests have been received by the county home agents for a continuation of this campaign that it will be continued this year.

But more has been added to it this year. An extra bed program has been started under the leadership of Nell Pickens, home management specialist of the State Extension Service. Home agents have been holding leadership schools and instruction classes to teach women how to make studio couches—in other words, having the ground work for an extra bed program for rural homes of the State.

Many Alabama rural homes are crowded and have to use the living room as a combination living room and bed room. The day bed gives this room a living room appearance and also furnishes extra sleeping facilities. Every family needs to develop fine family life. The living room is the center of family life. Here is the reading, music, and recreation area for the family.

"Mrs. A. L. McWilliams, Red Rock home demonstration club leader in Colbert County, said that when she made an inner spring mattress for her own use that it started the work in her county and that 200 mattresses were made there last fall. She feels that more interest will be seen this fall in the mattress work because their home demonstration club women have had a year to plan for these better beds.

"In Bullock County a home demonstration club woman who made three mattresses says, 'These are the best mattresses that I have had in my home during the 30 years that I have been a housekeeper. It is my intention this fall to make three more mattresses—thus giving a good mattress to each bed in the home.' This is the intention of many more farm women this fall. Special emphasis will be given the making of an extra bed for the family and work will also be combined in making cotton mattresses when needed.

"In Conecuh County, Miss Vivian Waters, the home demonstration agent, says that the fine workmanship done by the home demonstration club women in making mattresses has been a real source of pride to all in the county. Again, the home demonstration program has answered a practical problem in homemaking for the Alabama farm women.

"Through the fine home demonstration leadership program conducted in Pickens County 197 mattresses were made. Mrs. T. H. Martin, president of the Hagrove home demonstration club of 18 members, reports that their club made 47 mattresses last fall and winter. They had all day community meetings and combined work and play. As

a result of this cooperative work Hargrove community life had been further developed and the people are able to work together to a greater degree in problems of mutual interest. In the Duncy-Cochran club Mrs. H. B. Hanson, in reporting the mattress demonstration, says 'My husband liked the mattress so well that he kept the bed torn up, and my floor tracked up, showing that mattress to everyone that came along.'

"Elmore County went into the mattress making business in a big way and made 543 mattresses. Mrs. Lida Jones, home demonstration agent, says that these farm families estimate that they saved about \$4,000.00. "More and more farm families are seeing the value and need of living at home in its broader aspect. The making of cotton mattresses, studio couches, day beds and re-upholstery of all furniture, is just another way Alabama farm families are using cotton that is grown at home to make rural life richer," says Miss McGough.

Recipe for Fall

Cottage cheese made from the curd of milk is not only valuable as a food but it can be used freely in cooking to make other delicious and appetizing dishes.

Much of the protein of whole milk is retained in cottage cheese; thus, it is a good source of this important body-building material. The following recipes for dishes which the whole family will enjoy are suggested:

Cottage-Cheese Casserole
3/4 cup of medium white sauce
2 cups cottage cheese
3 eggs
1/2 teaspoon of salt

Add the white sauce to the well-beaten eggs. Add the salt and stir in the cottage cheese. Turn the mixture into a buttered casserole placed in a pan of hot water, and bake it in a moderate oven for 45 to 60 minutes. This makes approximately six servings.

Cottage-Cheese Soup
4 tablespoons of butter
1 tablespoon of grated onion
4 cups of milk
4 tablespoons of flour
1 1/2 teaspoons of salt
2 cups of cottage cheese

Heat the butter and cook the onion in it until the onion is transparent. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, salt, and milk. Add the cheese to the hot sauce and stir it until well blended. Serve the soup within 15 minutes. This serves six or seven persons.

Dry Cleaning

Home demonstration club lessons held this year have been very helpful to the club women in our community, but the lessons on dry cleaning came just at the right time to be most helpful.

This lesson was held in April and all of the winter clothes were ready to be cleaned and stored for the summer. Two regular community dry cleaning half days were held where anyone who wanted to could bring garments in for the cleaning necessary. As a result of this effort, 53 garments were cleaned at a saving of \$24.75.

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By Etna McGough
State Home Demonstration Agent

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In Rome, Ala., in Randolph County, through the cooperation of the Lions Club and other groups a \$250.00 curb market was constructed for the use of the curb market. The fine cooperation of all these groups, both urban and rural, has resulted in developing a fine outlet for surplus farm products for the rural people, as well as provided a high standard product for the Rome consumer.

In discussing the market in Randolph County, Mrs. L. H. Gross of Rome, Route 3, says "On the 14th of March, 1939, I joined the curb market at Rome, and I call it my lucky day. Because it gives me a small income that I never had before. Up-to-date I've sold \$140.20. I specialize in frys, cured ham, vegetables, dried fruits, canned products and cakes. I've made several improvements in my kitchen, bought rugs, some furniture, an oil stove, and a spring outfit. I feel like the curb market is a life saver to me."

Mrs. Warren Harlin, Rome, Ala., Route 2, another member of the curb market group in Randolph County says, "Cotton may be king of the South's farms, but meat is king of the Harlin's farm. Why shouldn't it be? It pays for shoes, clothes and fees for three high school girls, the wage hand depends on it for his pay, and even the old kitchen shines because of the meat sold at the curb market." Mrs. Harlin sells sliced ham, bacon, ribs, fresh sausage and dressed poultry. Although the majority of her sales are from meat products, fresh vegetables are responsible for a part of the \$382.31 sales made in about a year's time.

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port, Ala. Mrs. Dunn sells her products in the Tuscaloosa curb market. She finds that cut flowers along with her surplus vegetables have been the best money maker for her. This spring her flower sales have brought in about \$170.35. As her sales accumulate she is drawing nearer her ambition to build a new home on a recently purchased farm.

On July 11, 1939, the curb market in Madison County had its largest sales for a day. Two hundred sixty-five dollars and forty-six cents was taken in for surplus farm products. This extra cash, purchased necessities as well as many extras for these families.

The Montgomery County curb market has grown from 12 market tables on the side walk into a big business, occupying a city lot with a well equipped market, which meets regulations as to sanitation and order. The 147 farm families who sell on this market now conduct a modern efficient business and can not be compared to its beginning in 1927, with only 12 farmers selling on the market. The products are as varied as the interests of the farm people. Cut flowers of all kinds, garden products, fresh eggs and poultry, fruits, handicrafts, cakes, breads, butter, nuts, watermelons, are all to be found at the curb market. These curb market sellers have found that products of a good quality sell themselves. A better understanding of both rural and urban problems has resulted from the fine associations with city and country people. More and more the farm women who are availing themselves of the opportunity to use the curb market program in the State are saying as Secretary H. C. Wallace, "that the cooperative way of life must prevail."

Many farm families' lives have been enriched and their standard of living improved through the opportunity to sell on a curb market—products which otherwise would have been lost, due to no market. Farm families in 16 counties in the State are \$179,515.40 better off because of the curb market program sponsored by the Alabama Extension Service.

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ADDITIONAL EXPOSURE NEEDED

TORN PAGE

Peaches Are Good 30-Year Cash Crop

THE most successful peach grower in the Birmingham area is B. F. Stripp, Route 2, Warrior, says County Agent J. L. Liles. Mr. Stripp has an 80-acre farm with 34 acres in cultivation. He grows five acres of cotton each year and enough corn and hay and other farm products for the farm needs.

For 30 years Mr. Stripp has been growing peaches as a main cash crop. During that time he says that he has had only two complete failures. His farm is well suited to peach growing, having an ideal soil and air drainage sufficient to prevent frequent frost damage.

Mr. Stripp has eight acres in his peach orchard, or approximately 800 trees, consisting of the following varieties: Mayflower, Red Bird, Carnan, Early Elberta, Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Hale, Hallowell, and Burbank's July Peach. The trees in this orchard show that they have had excellent care. Mr. Stripp says that he never lets his trees suffer for attention. He follows a strict spray schedule and cultivates his trees just as though they were a crop of any other kind. All the trees look healthy and vigorous. "There was a fine crop of fruit this year on Mr. Stripp's trees and he sold some of the prettiest peaches one would ever expect to see," Mr. Liles says. "Needless to say he will make a nice profit this year on his eight-acre peach orchard. It shows that good peaches can be grown in this area when given the proper attention and the site is suitable for peach growing."

ECONOMIC BALANCE

(Continued from Page One)
agriculture. In so doing no unfairness to agriculture was intended. I presume, by either labor or industry.

This advantage for industry and labor has been at the expense of agriculture. It was so severe that in 1932 farmers, who then constituted 25 per cent of the total population of the United States, received only 11 per cent of the national income, which was very low that year. Consequently, farmers were almost out of the market for the products of industry and labor. Factories were forced to close and millions of laborers found themselves in idleness and in distress.

The practice on the part of industry of maintaining its price structure and varying production while agriculture maintains and permits prices to fluctuate brings about maladjustments which are well known. In the period from 1929 to 1932 the price of farm machinery, for example, declined approximately 10 per cent while the average of farm prices declined 52 per cent, and cotton 67 per cent. Yet farm production was maintained.

But all were in distress. All had come face to face with the fact that this nation can't be prosperous unless agriculture, industry, and labor are all prosperous. It may appear prosperous for a time as it did in the twenties, but whenever this occurs the day of cruel and almost merciless reckoning will come as it did in 1929, 1931, 1932, and 1933 which we all remember too well. Further disparity is revealed by of-



Here's some good feed—oats—that can be produced on every Alabama farm to make up for the shortage of corn to be common in Alabama this year. The State Extension Service believes a program of three acres of oats to the flow will solve some of the winter grazing and feed problems on the farms.

Crimson Clover

Before many weeks have passed it will be time to plant crimson clover, the crop that builds soil, produces a good crop of seed, and has such a pretty flower that the wives of farmers growing it have planted plots in the flower garden and in the yard.

Here's a little report about what Oscar Faulkner, Bear Creek, Marion County, is doing to spread crimson clover plantings in his county. Last fall he purchased a combine on a cooperative loan plan with the Farm Security Administration. In spite of bad weather he harvested approximately 10,000 pounds of clover seed this past spring. Since he has purchased the combine neighboring farmers see how they can set their seed harvested and have already stated their intention of planting a much larger acreage, says W. P. Whitlock, county agent.

Official records which show that agricultural prices are now a little under what they were in 1910-14 when conditions were said to be about in balance. Wholesale commodity prices are now 113 per cent of that period and wages 207 per cent. With agricultural purchasing power at its present level it is not possible to maintain capacity employment with wages at 207 per cent of the 1910-14 level. Consequently, about 10,000,000 people are either unemployed except on relief work or working part time with low annual income.

Additional evidence that economic conditions are not yet in balance is the fact that in 1938 the agricultural income was only 11.4 per cent of the total, although 26 per cent of the gainfully-employed people were working on farms. Yet the agricultural income of 1938 was about double that of 1932. Furthermore, American farmers in 1933 produced 19 per cent more than they produced in 1929, while industry in 1938 reduced production 5 per cent below the 1929 output.

While conditions have improved they are not yet in balance, and we may expect economic distress and big relief rolls until they are in approximate balance with all prosperous. There is no other way out, no other way to sound prosperity.

Home Beautification and Curb Market Projects Benefit Two Of State's Leading Club Women

By MRS. ED STRICKLER
Tanner Williams, Mobile County

JUST before our home demonstration club organized, my husband and I built a new house and since then, the club and Bernice Pruett, home agent, have been a continual source of information to us with our problems. Our greatest problem was landscaping. As you know, to beautify a place is no small task.

Our white bungalow is located among tall, stately pines, on a rolling hill approximately 700 feet from the main road. A white picket fence marks the line between the 45-foot yard space and open distance to the road. This open space will be beautified next year.

The shrubbery around the house is a variety of evergreens. A screen of native plants and trees with an irregular row of low growing shrubs in front encircles the yard. Some 225 trees and shrubs have been planted. The carpet grass is lawn. There are two flower beds for rose bushes and two beds for cut flowers and one mixed bulb bed placed at the most attractive spots of the yard.

The most unusual feature of the yard is the sunken outdoor living room on the hillside, bordered by petunias, as they remain green the year around, and marked at two corners by concrete forms containing ivy. This living room is in the low place we are working on to convert into a lake for fish. The lake will be banked with rocks and flowers and promises to be quite pretty.

The orchard and vegetable garden are conveniently located but cannot be seen in the view from the house after the trees and shrubs have grown taller. The orchard and garden are planted in native fruit trees and vegetables which are growing nicely.

By MRS. ED STRICKLER
Pike County

I BEGAN my experience with the curb market about ten or twelve years ago when Miss Edna Hester organized the first Pike County curb market. Since that time curb markets have proved a most enjoyable and profitable experience for me.

The first few months of our curb market days were marked with many amusing incidents. It was an entirely new experience for everyone, sellers and customers, from both a business and social standpoint, and naturally many blunders were made. It did not take long though to smooth out the many problems which arose and soon everyone began to accept the curb market as an established county organization rather than the short lived experiment many thought it would be.

From a social standpoint, curb market has been a constant source of pleasure for me. At all times it has presented the opportunity for me to make a character study of people from every station of life and to become more closely associated with the people of my home county.

From a business standpoint, I have gained much through experience and my sales have contributed much to the family income. In the early years of our organization my sales averaged

from \$10.00 to \$15.00 each market day, making my income from curb market about \$100 to \$150 each month. In those days, I remember, prices were much higher than now. Butter was 50 cents per pound, eggs 50 cents per dozen, fryers 35 cents per pound, compared to prices now of 30 cents, 20 cents, and 25 cents respectively, on the same products. Price differences on other products closely compare to these. Because of the problems of lower prices and insect control, my sales for the past few years have been much lower, (about \$10.00 each week) but still enough to help greatly with household expenses.

For several years the money made at curb market played an important part in giving my three daughters a high school and college education. At other times, the money from curb market has been used for many different purposes ranging from general household expenses to the purchasing of an automobile. I think that I may truly say that the curb market has filled an important place in my life from a social as well as business standpoint.

Farmers Try To Obtain All New Ideas

ANY notion that American farmers fell into an unprogressive rut during the depression is dispelled by the results of personal interviews with 32,000 farmers in 35 states, which disclosed that farmers are more eager to learn and to use the latest scientific farming methods than they were in the boom days of 1928.

This year more than 53 per cent of the farmers attended meetings or demonstrations held by their county agents, and more than 28 per cent made the long drive to their State experiment station farms and fields for up-to-date pointers on advanced farming.

Alertness at these meetings is testified to by farmers' answers to the question, "Did you get information of practical value from the meetings or demonstrations attended?" Fifty-four per cent of those who attended reported learning farming practices which proved valuable to them in dollars and cents. Ten years ago, the number who said the information was helpful was only 34 per cent. That 92 per cent of the farmers reported using fertilizer of some kind is also indicative of their general acceptance of good farming methods.

The increase in desire for better farming is credited to a general awakening to the fact that better farming pays dividends in higher yields and quality products. The farmers' recognition of this is in a large measure due to newspapers, magazines, and reliable sources of farm information, both public and private, which during the past ten years, more than ever before, have dramatized and presented the value of improved farming practices.

Shepherds say that sheep respond to a dark colored collie dog better than to a white collie.



Alabama soils need a dose of soda water say an agronomist and a soil chemist at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. J. C. Lowery, agronomist of the extension service, and James A. Nafel, soil chemist of the experiment station, say that practically all soils of the State need lime which acts on soil the same way that soda water or bicarbonate acts on an acid condition of the body. Shown above is Mr. Nafel in the green house at Auburn checking some of the cotton plants on which experimental work with lime has been conducted. Details of their recommendations are enclosed in a bulletin just published by the Extension Service. Copies may be obtained by writing the Extension Service at Auburn.

Dadeville Area Experiments Show Rye Grass Will Help Check Soil Erosion When Planted With Legumes

A NEW use has been found for Italian Rye grass. Planted with winter legumes it will help check soil erosion and at the same time will not interfere with the stand or growth of the legumes.

Field trials on 12 farms in the Dadeville erosion control demonstration area show that the rye grass and winter legumes make a good team and check erosion for a much longer period than do winter legumes when planted alone. Agronomists of the Soil Conservation Service have observed that they work together as follows:

Winter legumes, planted in the fall, grow very slowly until the weather warms up in the spring. They do not produce a satisfactory cover until March and when turned under they decay rapidly and leave little or no organic material in the soil to aid in erosion control.

Rye grass, on the other hand, grows during the winter months and produces an effective sod earlier than winter legumes. When turned under, the grass tops and roots decay slowly. The legume-grass combination, therefore, produces a more effective sod for erosion control.

In the field trials in the Dadeville area, the general practice was to seed legumes broadcast and ridge them in with a screeper and wing. Several different winter legumes were used in the trials, but Austrian winter peas, the winter legume generally sown in that section, was used in most cases. Rye grass was seeded without covering after the winter legumes had been seeded, at a rate of 10 pounds of rye grass and 30 pounds of legume seed per acre.

That the combination with rye grass was very effective in controlling erosion was indicated by the fact that there were approximately twice as many rills in the terrace intervals planted to le-

If Dairying Income in Alabama Is Raised Additional Markets, Bigger Herds Must Be Provided

If cash income from dairying is to be increased in Alabama additional markets must be provided and dairy herds of the State increased. So says F. W. Burns, extension dairyman of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Burns says that last year Alabama's 415,000 dairy cows produced \$28,665,000 worth of milk but only \$7,805,000 worth of dairy products were sold during the year. Of this amount, \$3,370,000 was for fluid milk and cream sold retail by dairymen. An additional \$2,570,000 was obtained from the sale of wholesale milk to cheese plants and condenseries.

Only \$576,000 was received for cream sold to creameries and \$889,000 for the sale of country butter. At present many farmers are selling low-grade country butter to local buyers for as little as nine cents per pound. This low price is bound to discourage any farmer from increasing his herd.

Burns is advocating a cream station in

every county and the providing of rolling stores to pick up cream instead of butter. The farmer would receive twice as much for his cream as he is now receiving from his butter.

"Local businessmen should be vitally interested in this phase of livestock development because it reaches practically every farmer who has increased his pasture and feed and is now looking for a new use for this additional feed," Burns said. "A unit of five good dairy cows and either one brood sow or 100 hens will provide a gross income of from \$375 to \$475 per year and will provide a market for the home-grown pasture and feed."

Burns gives detailed instruction on this new dairy procedure in a bulletin, "Cream Dairying Suggestion," just issued by the Extension Service. Copies may be obtained free of charge from the Alabama Extension Service, Auburn.

Sweet Potatoes

Alabama is one of the leaders in the production of sweet potatoes. Yet few are shipped out of the State and hundreds of farm families are not able to keep the potatoes for their own use.

Here are a few tips from Lyle Brown, horticulturist of the Alabama Extension Service, that will help you keep the potatoes for sale at a later date.

1. Handle potatoes with extreme care in digging and picking up. Do not bruise.

2. Do not leave potatoes in the hot sun over 30 minutes or in the field overnight.

3. Grade potatoes in the field and place in crates gently. Do not throw in "heap" rows.

4. Immediately after digging move potatoes to weatherproof storage house where they can be held until ready for market. Temperature—maintain temperature at 80 to 85 degrees from 10 days to three weeks. In wet weather the full three weeks are necessary for curing.

5. The least handling possible will insure better keeping of sweet potatoes.

Good Grooming

Every woman wants to look her best, and women on the farm have very little cash to spend to help improve their personal appearance. A discussion on the making of face and tooth powders seemed especially appealing to the women of Pine Level community since 34 boxes were made. This was a saving of \$27.20, and the women have expressed themselves as liking it very much.

Mrs. Claude Bailey,
Elba, Ala., Route 2

He sows Korean and common lespedeza on the oats which furnish grazing until peanuts are ready. He also has sufficient soybeans to supplement the lespedeza. The spring pigs are fattened on peanuts and the fall pigs are finished out with peanuts and corn. He markets two litters per year from each sow.

Good Farmers

Etowah County 4-H club boys are pretty good farmers, says J. J. Young, assistant county agent. Not only are they making money on their projects but they are making adult farmers scratch their heads to see why the youngsters are beating them on yields.

Club members, through their projects, were among the first to popularize winter cover crops, better varieties, the use of more and better fertilizers. They continue to lead the county farmers in yields. Last year, reports Young, 70 per cent of the 4-H corn and cotton projects were of new recommended varieties as compared to 55 per cent for the entire county. Club members used an average of 480 pounds of 6-4-4 or its equivalent per acre as compared to 350 pounds used by the farmers of the county. Club members used an average of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda side dressing for corn for the past two years. In 1937 club members harvested 1,240 pounds of seed cotton and 30.8 bushels of corn per acre while adult farmers were getting a yield of 885 pounds of cotton and 13.3 bushels of corn. In 1938 club members gathered an average of 1,300 pounds of cotton and 14 bushels of corn harvested by farmers.

MARKET FOR THE BEST

The Progress would impress on the farmers of Autauga County and especially those who grow truck crops for sale, that there is always a market for the best. Those farmers who raise strawberries, peaches, watermelons, vegetables, or even livestock, may rest assured that there will be a market for their products if they grow the best. One thing the truck farmer is learning is that the value of his product is increased to the extent of its attractive appearance as it reaches the market.

Autauga County soils can produce as fine produce and livestock as can be found anywhere. Where there are at present only marked instances of unusual productions, in both quality and size, these instances are growing to be more frequent. We hope that it won't be many years until "the best" will be the rule on the farms of Autauga.—The Prattville Progress

Time Is Ripe for Beef Cattle Conversion Which Bids Fair to Alter South's Farm System

THE time is ripe for the beef cattle conversion which is revolutionizing agriculture in the South. Beef cattle will not displace cotton, nor should they, but a combination of the two is bound to clear many a cloud from the Southern skies.

With this introduction, the American Hereford Journal recently devoted a section to Southern beef cattle, with articles by Southern livestock leaders stressing improvement in beef quality and advantages of the South for cattle. Among advantages listed by several livestock leaders was the availability of protein-rich cottonseed meal and cake, to supplement pastures, grain and roughages. In the beef feed lot, cake and meal frequently is fed in excess of protein needs as a source of energy and as a substitute for grain when grain costs as much as or more than meal or cake.

Knowledge of the relative value of leading Southern feeds is essential for their efficient and economical use, livestock leaders agree.

Wheat is comparable to corn in feed value, but must be coarsely ground and

gives best results if limited to half of the ration.

Ground grain sorghum heads and pound ear corn with shucks are about equal in feeding value, but one-fifth to one-fourth more should be fed to get the grain equivalent shelled corn or threshed grain sorghums.

Oats are ideal for breeding cattle and growing calves. In the fattening ration oats are satisfactory only during the first part of the feeding period.

Cane molasses often is the cheapest source of carbohydrates in the South, giving best results when used to replace not more than half of the grain.

Low-protein roughages of similar value for beef cattle are: Johnson grass hay, prairie hay, cottonseed hulls, cane hay, sorghum, fodder and grass hays. Lesnape hays constitute the most commonly fed high-protein roughages.

Good pastures are the foundation for the successful production of beef cattle and other livestock. Good pastures, supplemented with grain and cottonseed cake or meal, or cottonseed cake alone, make an economical means of maintaining or fattening cattle.

males calls for more feed—so several farmers have made plantings of crimson clover that very satisfactory winter legume. In fact there was over 500 acres of crimson clover saved for seed this year in Cherokee County. You see, this clover will make seed under adverse weather conditions. E. V. Ellis, a farmer who lives near Centre, had 50 acres from which he saved seed. Another farmer, R. P. Snead of the Key Community, planted over 100 acres of crimson clover and saved at least 25 acres for seed.

Helpful Home Hints

1. **Marks on furniture**—The white marks made by liquids on varnished surfaces can often be removed if rubbed at once with a cut lemon or a little vinegar. Then rinse off with clear water and polish dry. Marks made by bumps on dark polished furniture may be covered with iodine and then polishing.

2. **Broken glassware**—Melted alum is better than glue for mending glassware. It holds well and does not show.

3. **To remove wall paper**—Make a solution of one tablespoon of saltpeter to one gallon of water. Apply freely to the paper with a brush. Several applications may be necessary. Keep the water hot.

4. **Wall paper paste**—A good wall paper paste can be made by mixing two parts of water with three parts of flour, by measure. Stir until lumps are gone and then boil for 10 minutes; stirring well. When cool, mix in two tablespoons of powdered alum for each gallon of paste.

5. **To clean silver**—Always place in hot suds immediately after use. Then dry with soft cloth. If it does tarnish, cover with sour milk for half an hour, then wash and dry.

DON'T BLAME THEM

The farmers are really in bad shape this year from too much rain—so don't say that they are crying "wolf" at the door unnecessarily.—The Montgomery Weekly



A big boost to Alabama's Black Belt beef cattle industry came recently when more than 150 buyers and agricultural workers of other Southeastern states spent three days in making a tour of the section. Buyers were anxious to place orders but had trouble finding enough animals. Shown above at top is the group "talking business" with farmers at a barbecue and at bottom the out-of-state group is seen looking over some of the animals at the Black Belt Experiment Station at Marion Junction. R. G. Baker, superintendent of the station, is shown in the inset.

From Here And There

OVER 3,000 MEMBERS

The Tuscaloosa County Farm Bureau has a membership of 3,122, the largest county membership on record in the State. Montgomery County is second with 2,050 members. Choctaw with 1,350 and Monroe fourth with 1,310. The state membership is 22,445.

BETTER COTTON

Alabama ranked at the bottom in 1939 with only two and one-half per cent of the cotton crop 15/16 inch and longer. In 1938, 63.6 per cent of the crop was of the better length staple, bringing an additional one million dollars to growers.

SILK WORMS

About 5,000 mulberry seedlings and about 2,000 silk worms recently arrived at Atmore, Ala., to be used in starting silk production at the State prison farm. A total of 20,000 mulberry seedlings are to be planted on 40 acres. While the mulberry trees are getting started the silk worms are being fed on white and black mulberry leaves borrowed in the Atmore area.

SIX-MAN COMMITTEE

Two new members have been added to the Alabama AAA committee, making it a six-man committee instead of five. The new members are J. M. Jones, New Market, Madison County farmer,

and Henry J. Whittle, Jacksonville, Calhoun County farmer. Other members of the committee are T. H. Martin, Gordo, chairman; L. S. Fluker, Livingston; W. B. Crawley, Banks; and P. O. Davis, director, Alabama Extension Service. The committee meets twice a month at Auburn and passes on matters appealed to it by county committees and forms the policies under which the AAA work is conducted in the State.

\$26,287,619 PAYMENTS

During the year, ending July 1, Alabama farmers were paid \$26,287,619 in conservation and adjustment payments. Of this amount \$15,596,066 were 1938 Agricultural Conservation payments and \$10,691,553 were adjustment payments.

FRIED CHICKEN

Fried chicken week proved popular in many Alabama communities this spring and summer. Everybody was encouraged to eat fried chicken "because it is good, because it helps business and because it moves a surplus of chickens and helps the poultry raiser."

FARMERS' MARKETS

One of the first big steps toward setting up a far-reaching marketing system for Alabama was taken when the Mobile Farmers' Market was opened the first of June this year. Immediately the volume of business forced the extension of sheds.

Seed Potato Industry Is Being Pushed in State

A LOT of money changes hands in Alabama's Irish potato industry when you consider the seed, the commercial crop and the related industries—shipping, crates, washing, etc. Baldwin, Mobile, and Escambia counties have made Alabama one of the larger early potato producing states, but in doing this a great deal of money is sent out of the state each year for seed.

A program has now been launched to make this seed potato industry an industry of the state with north Alabama furnishing seed for the south Alabama growers and visa versa.

Alabama is at present using a rather large volume of Irish potato seed in the production of the early commercial crop in south Alabama and for smaller plantings over the entire State. This runs as high as one-quarter of a million dollars for Baldwin County alone. Until recently the spring planting in south Alabama has been made entirely from potatoes imported from states such as Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Wisconsin.

Four years ago the Alabama Experiment Station started a series of experiments to determine the possible value of North Alabama grown fall potatoes for spring planting in south Alabama, and four years' results have consistently indicated that these north Alabama fall grown seed gave as good production on the average in south Alabama as seed imported from the North.

Too, growers who have not been careful in the selection of seed coming from the North, and who have not obtained certified seed, have frequently gotten very poor production. Some growers this year were observed digging as low as ten bags per acre where noncertified seed were used, while 100 bags or more were obtained from nearby fields where

the certified seed had been planted.

This year the experiment station and the Alabama Extension Service are expanding work based on the four years of experimenting. Lyle Brown, extension horticulturist, explains it in this way:

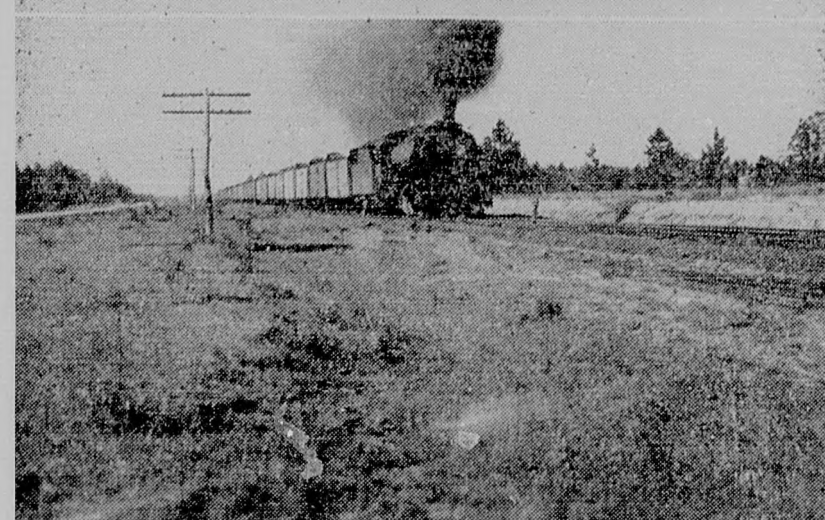
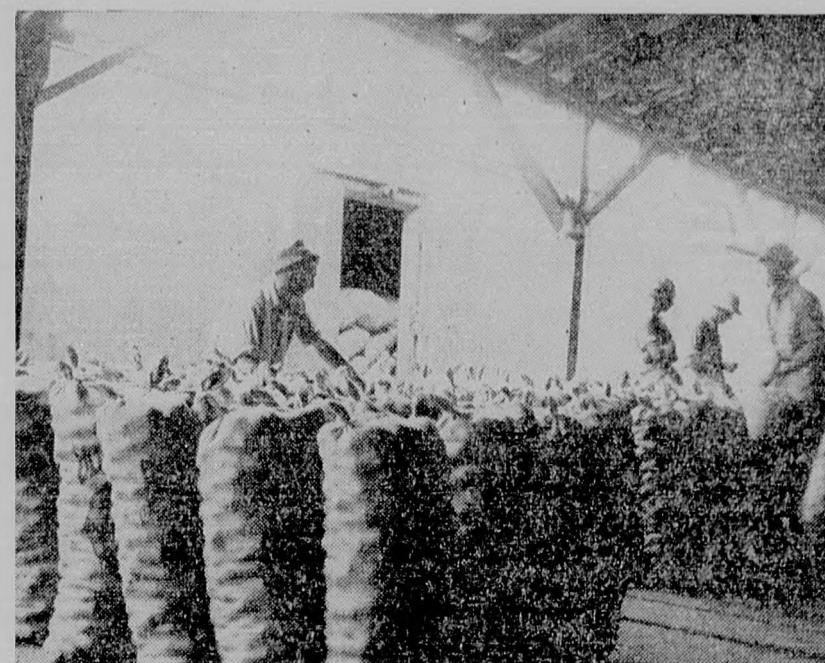
"Since this work has progressed to the point where we feel that it is ready to be tested commercially, seven north Alabama counties are securing this year from south Alabama between 300 and 400 bushels of seed to be used by north Alabama farmers in the production of a fall crop. Another county is securing around 600 bushels for planting in that county for the same purpose."

"These potatoes will be grown according to the best known methods and will be dug and stored in the fall after which they will be ready for use either for planting in south Alabama or in other counties over the State for the early crop."

"In addition to the large amount of seed which are imported for the early commercial crop, a rather large aggregate volume of seed is brought in from other states for planting in the more northern counties. A large portion of these seed come from states where disease is extremely bad and it is hoped that these home-grown seed may replace these sources and give the farmers much better production."

"We believe this procedure will keep a great deal of money in the State and will help farmers in north Alabama to materially increase their cash income by growing a good portion of seed potatoes which are now being brought in from other states."

"The counties in which growers will plant seed from south Alabama for the production of seed are: Limestone, Lauderdale, Cullman, Marshall, Etowah, Cherokee, and DeKalb."



Alabama's Irish potato business is undergoing an important experimental change this year as North and South Alabama growers try to swap seed and keep money in the State. Shown above are two scenes of the potato business in Baldwin County—getting the potatoes sacked and loaded on the train that carries them to Northern markets.

Pigs Gain If Supplied With Grazing Crops

By J. C. LOWERY
Extension Agronomist

PORKY Pig is noted for one thing—the amount of food he can consume. And if we want to get No. 1 porkers for the packing plant we expect the hogs to eat and eat plenty. But therein lies the reason why many of us lose money in hog production—we expect to furnish the hogs enough feed but too often it is "bought feed" and by the time the animal is fattened to good market condition he has eaten all of the profit.

Hogs can be grown cheaply and rapidly for around three cents a pound as shown by J. P. Wilson, superintendent of the Wiregrass Experiment Station at Headland. How? Simply by supplying plenty of good pastures and plenty of grazing crops. With pastures and a year-round grazing system hog production cost will be lowered so that more of that five to seven cents a pound will be profit.

Pastures supply the cheapest and most economical feed for hogs. To provide grazing during the winter and spring months certain crops must be planted in September and October.

For success it is important that fall crops be planted early. Here are some that may be planted for grazing hogs and other livestock as well.

Oats. Drill or broadcast the rustproof varieties of Fulghum at rate of two to three bushels per acre in September and October. Begin grazing when six to eight inches high. The usual grazing period is January to May.

Wheat and Rye. Broadcast or drill four to six pecks of Abruzzi rye or Alabama Bluestem wheat in September or October and begin grazing when plants are about six to eight inches high. Grazing period is from January to May. These crops may be preferable where oats frequently "freeze out."

Barley. Tennessee Winter Barley may be sowed at rate of two bushels per acre in September. Begin grazing when plants are about six to eight inches high. Good land is very essential.

Rape. Broadcast eight to 12 pounds of Dwarf Essex in September. It usually furnishes grazing February to May. It should be planted on very fertile land or else heavily fertilized with nitrogen or manure.

Crimson Clover. Broadcast 15 to 20 pounds of clean seed or 50 pounds of chaffy seed September 1 to October 15. Begin grazing when plants are about four to six inches high. Crimson clover is one of the best grazing crops for hogs. Those without experience with this crop should obtain detailed instructions by consulting the county agent. Crimson clover must be inoculated.

Morgan County Landlord And Tenant Solve Problem of How To Divide Beef Cattle Money

R. L. D. Moore, Route 3, Somerville, and his landlord, J. E. Back, of Hartselle, seem to have partially solved about two of Morgan County's outstanding farm problems of the day with their beef cattle enterprise. They have found a way to profitably use the surplus land created by cotton acreage limitations. They have also found what they consider a fair arrangement with reference to the division of the income from beef cattle between landlord and tenant.

Starting in 1934 with 12 native cows and heifers, they bought 12 other cows and a purebred Hereford bull. All the cows were considered poor milkers and therefore could be bought cheap. Since they believed a heavy milker would not be a satisfactory brood cow, they tried to pick individuals that would not give too much milk for the calf. The bull was bought as a calf and grown out on the farm. They estimate that the original herd of 24 cows and one bull was worth about \$500.00.

Mr. Moore has wintered his cows on hay and as much winter grazing as possible on rye and crimson clover, feeding no grain. He soon found that old cows would not get through the winter

in as good condition as younger cows and he wanted to breed his herd up as fast as he could. So he has practiced saving all but the poorest of his heifers and selling the male calves and the older cows each fall just before frost. As a result of this practice he had on January 1, 20 half-breed heifers, eight three-quarters, and five of his native cattle which were in the initial herd. This herd of 33 cattle, one bull, and 20 calves Mr. Moore estimates is worth \$1,500.00.

"An average cash income of \$600.00 per year has been realized from this enterprise," says Mr. Moore. This cash income has been divided equally between the tenant and the landlord. In the beginning Mr. Peck furnished the pasture, half the animals and half the feed. Mr. Moore furnished half the animals, half the feed and all the labor.

In addition to the annual income Mr. Moore finds that he has 75 to 100 loads of good manure to apply to his land each year which was not available before the beef cattle enterprise was started. And, incidentally, that the yield of cotton on the farm has grown from about one-half bale per acre ten years ago to better than a bale per acre at the present time.

